pr. Barthrop then applied to the Surrogate for latters of administration upon the Dr. Barthrop then applied to the Surregate for latters of administration upon the estate, with the will ansaxed, and had her soo, John P. Beekman, joined with ber in the administration. By this means the whole estate came to the bands of the present surviving administrator, Dr. John P. Beekman, who, having having retained it for near fourteen years without executing the trusts created in the will, now comes into Court claiming that they are invalid.

The sult now pending is brought by John P. Beekman, as surviving administrator, &c., of Dr. Barthrop, against The People of the State of New-York, Mary Sonior, the sister of Dr. Barthrop, and her children, and the administrator of Mrs. Barthrop, the widow, who died in 1848.

The complaint alleges, among other things, that there

and the administrator of Mrs. Barthrop, the widow, who died in 1848.

The complaint alleges, among other things, that there was not in existence, at the death of the testator, any corporate institutions or societies, or any societies of the Iname, characterior description of "The Society for the Benefit of Tsitoresses and Seamstresses in the City of Philadelphia," or "The Society for the Benefit of Tailoresses and Seamstresses in the City of New-York," to whom were given \$1,000 for five years after the death of the testator.

It is then alleged that the provisions of the will respecting the purchase of the farm for \$6,000, for the benefit of the rephwas and neless of the testator—the provision for the establishment of a public dispensary—and the disposition of the residue and remainder of the state in trust to the executors to pay and apply the same at their discretion, for the benefit of one or more societies for the support of respectable indigent persons—"are indefinite and uncertain in their objects, invalid and unautherized by law, and unlawfully suspend the absolute power of alienation of said estate," and are therefore void.

The residue of the estate in the hands of the administrator must now amount to over \$300,000, the whole of

the residue of the estate in the hands of the administrator must now amount to over \$300,000, the whole of which, if the will is valid, must be devoted to objects of charity. Many years ago this will was submitted to eminent counsel for their opinion as to the validity of the trusts created, and it was generally believed that they were valid. Among others, fion Ambrose L. Jordan, of New Yerk, late Attorney-General, gave an elabrate written opinion, in which he held the trusts valid and capable of being enforced. His opinion is concurred in by many eminent lawyers. The provisions of this will and the condition of the estate is not generally known beyond the county of Columbia, where the testator lived and died. Many of the societies intended to be benefitted by the bequests in the will, probably know nothing about it; and none are made parties to the suit. The case as it now stands in court, it will be seen, is in a peculiar condition. The administrator, whose duty it is to sustain and execute these trusts, alleges their invalidity and employs counsel to thus argue in court.—Hence it behooves all interested in the execution of these noble charities to the that their validity is properly maintained.

But if it should turn out that the restator, in disposing The residue of the estate in the hands of the adminisiy maintained.

But if it should turn out that the testator, in disposing

it maintained.

But if it should turn out that the testator, in disposing of his large estate to charity, has contravened some rule of law, it doubtless presents a proper case for the interference of the Legislature, by which suitable direction can be given to these charitable bequests, and the object of the testator thus attained. There are no children or relatives of the testator in this country, to be attested by the execution of the will, and it presents a simple case, whether the estate shall be devoted to objects of public charity as the testator intended, or whether it shall go to individuals having no claim upon the testator's county, nor equitably entitled to any portion of the estate. The eminent Judge Duer, of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, in the case of Ayres vs. The Methodist Church, etc., 3 Sandford, Superior Court Reports, 376, in holding a bequest for charity in that case as contrary to law, thus speaks of the propriety under such circumstances of applying to the Legislature to legalize it: "The necessity of an appeal to the Legislature to rested, we cannot regard as an evil. When a new and plainly meritorious charity is meant to be founded, such as a hospital, an asylum, a library, a college, or a school, none of us can fear that the sanction of the Legislature will ever be withheld, nor will it be deemed a subject of just regret that when the sid of the Legislature is required it will have the opportunity of considering whether the claims or fair expectations of wives, children or relatives, have been overlooked or sacrificed."

In whatever way these meritorious charities of Dr. Bauthrop are to be inforced, whether by add of the equity powers of the Supreme Court or by act of the Legislature, it is but just that under competent authority the estate should be devoted to the objects intended by the testator.

Destructive Configgration in West Troy-Loss about \$60,000 :- Sixteen Houses Burnt and Thirty Families rendered Houseless.

We give below the particulars—as acwe give below the particulars—as accurate as our reporter has been able to procure them, in the hurry and confusion—of the awful condagration that occurred at West Troy, this morning. The fire was one of the largest that has ever occurred in West Troy, and the largest that has visited this vicinity for a long time. The ground burnt over covers an area of nearly an acre. The fire extended from Genesee to East-Outlier. an acre. The nice extended from Genesce to East-Ou-tarlosts., and from Broad-st. to the Canal, burning eleven buildings on Broad-st., three in the rear and two on the Canal, and also destroying the principal jumber yard belonging to P. Dauchy & Co., on the east

The fire, which was without doubt the work of incen The fire, which was without doubt the work of incen-diaries, was first discovered about 1½ o'clock, and orig-inated in the south west corner of the fumber yard of Messrs, D. & Co. Those who arrived early at the scene of the conflagration, say that a great quantity of earn-piene or turpentine had been thrown about on the lum-ber plea, and that it was set on fire between several

ber ples, and that it was set on fire between several plies in the corner of the yard.

If there had been any means at hand to get water to throw on the fire at the time of its discovery, this awful configuration night have been prevented. Occurring at such an bour, however, it was a great while before a general alarm was made, and by the time the firement arrived upon the ground, the hams had made fearful hossway among the lumber. In this city there was scarcely any alarm at all, although nearly all of our fire companies were promptly on the ground, and working marfully.

marfully.

The lumber office of Messrs, Dauchy & Co., situ The iumber office of Messrs, Dauchy & Co., situated near the corner where the fire originated, was consumed. Their books, &c., were saved. There was about \$40,000 worth of lumber in their yard, all of which was totally destroyed. About half the lumber belonged to them, and the remainder was on commission. Their presonal loss is covered by insurance, as follows: \$5,000 in the Columbus insurance Company, \$5,000 in the Lexington do., \$1,000 in the New York Protection do., \$4,000 in the Hudson River do, \$4,000 in the Mechanics' Mutual do.

Mutual do.

The lumber on commission, it is presumed, is a total

The lumber on communision, it is presumed, is a total less, but whether it falls on the Messrs D, or on the parties interested, it could not be ascertained.

The Messrs. Daughy have several thousand dollars with of lumber in another yard on the block east of the fire, which, had there been a westerly wind at the time, would have made the conflagration a much more serious one. As it was there was scarcely any wind recruited. The buildings on the east side of Broad-st., on the

north side of East Ontariost, and the Canal oridge were several times on fire, caused by the intense hea from the burning. om the burning.

The only building saved on the west side of Broad-

st, in the range of the fire, was the large brick grocery-store of Mr. Kimberly, situated on the corner of Gene-see and Broad sts. Mr. K. will lose something by the removal, and damage of his stock by water, but we un-derstand he is fully insured.

The next building north on Broad st. was occupied by

Edward Rodgers, as a grocery store. He is insured for \$1,000 in the New-York Usion Co., which will cover his loss. The building was owned by Patrick Rodgers. Ne insurance.

loss. The building was owned by Patrick Rodgers.

No insurance.

Next building north, occupied and owned by Charles Kelly, was insured for \$600 in the Fort Pisin Co. Mr. K. also owned a small tenement on the rear, which was destroyed, together with a portion of his furniture. No hasse sace.

Next house north, owned by W. S. & C. C. Greenwood, of this city, occupied by Wm. Toobey, marble worker. Measrs Greenwood, insured \$300 on building in the U. S. Co., Potsdam. Toobey, partial loss, insured for same amount in same Co.

Next north, small shoemaker's shop, occupied and owned by Edward Ecy. Insured for \$123 in the New-York Union Co., which covers his loss.

The next building north was a large brick one, on the south-west corner of Bond and Cayuga-sts., belonging to the estate of John McCarty, worth about \$1,500, insured.

Two small tenements in the rear, occupied by poor smilles, owned by the same estate, were also do-

smilles, owned by the same estate, were also destroyed.

Crossing the street we came to another large brick
dwelling on the N. W. corner, occupied by Mr. Stewart,
and owned by the M'Carry estate, worth probably about
the same as the one above stated, which, we understand
was fully insured, but in what companies, we were unhable to learn.

Next building porth, was a large three-story brick one,
the upper part occupied by J. W. Bland, and the lower
part by George E. Cole, Mr. Bland had also a coffin
were room on the rear. Most of his furniture was saved.

Cole's loss small. Mr. Bland owned the building, and
also the next adjoining, occupied by Mr. Healds. Mr.
B. is insured for \$500 in the Montgomery Co., \$700 in
the Gebesce, and \$2,000 in the Chuton and Essex, which
will harely cover his loss.

the Gebesce, and \$2 000 in the Ciluton and Essex, which will barely cover his loss.

The two next buildings north were owned by Rev. Mr. Leonard, of Albany, and Nathautel Fiddler, and are not wholly destroyed. Their tenses will be about \$1,500 each; but partially insured.

A small wooden building on the corner of East Ontariost, which was used as a blacksmith's shop, and at which point the fire was checked, was owned by Mr. himberly; insured for \$200 in the Cilcton and Essex Company.

Company.

Two small tenements near the canal, occupied by Two small tenements near the canal, occupied by peor smiles, and owned by Mr. Van Orden, were partially consumed, as also a stable in the rear, and one or two stables in the alley near the lumber yard.

The notes reminder of houses destroyed is 16: familles readered houseless, 30. Total loss \$60,000; iosurance, about no ball.

A MERCHANT WHIPPED TO DEATH .wo or three days since we gave brief particulars of a most horrible transaction at St Jasech, Missouri—the whipping to death of a merchan; named Willard, who was nbarged with having fraudulently contracted debta: The & Louis Union gives the following facts: Lamboon, Jennings, and Anderson were, on Friday half, brought before the examining Court. It was ad-

duced in evidence, that Willard, the victim of this atomet upparalleled strocky, was taken, hand-outled, from his store, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the 37th ult, and conveyed through the most frequented streets of the town, to a wood in the religiborhood. He was teen the town, to a wood in the religiborhood. He was teen the town to a wee, and whipped till about 1 o'clock, when his murderers were so fatigued that they deemed it necessary to temporarily desist, and came into town for the purpose of procuring refreshments. After driking at several houses, they returned to their feendish work. Willard soon exhibited symptom of exhaustion, and it becoming apparent that he could not service much longer, he was instantly killed by knocking him in the head with a clob.

These proceedings were witnessed by two persons who were secreted in an asjoining enclosure.

The body was deposited in a thicket near by, where it was intended to be kept until night, when an opportunity would be offered of sinking k in the river.

Very fortunately, however, some account of the diabolical affair came to the knowledge of the citizens, and prevented this plan of concealment. It is easy to believe that the murderers would start the report that Willard, after being whipped, had jumped into the river and drowned. A constable arrested Langston, Jennings and Anderson, and in performing the duty narrowly escaped with his life.

The citizens, whose indignation scarcely knew any bounds, would have lynched the guitty parties on the spot, but for the law and order sentiments advocated by many of the influential residents of St. Joseph.

At the time of the abduction, Willard was in the most destitute dircumstances, and his family was nearly in a state of starvation. The people of St. Joseph, after becoming aware of their condition, raised for their relief nearly \$\$500. duced in evidence, that Willard, the victim of this

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Mormons.

THE MORMONS: OR, LATTER-DAY SAINTS, IN THE VALLEY OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE. By Lieut J. W. GUNNISON. 12mo. pp. 165. Lippincott, Grambo & Co.

The author of this volume, who was a member of the Exploring Expedition to the Great Salt Lake, under the command of Capt. Stansbury, had ample opportunities for personal observation of the singular manners and customs of the Mormons, and has recorded the results of his experience in a remarkably intelligent and candid narrative. We can freely recommend his work as containing the most satisfactory account that we have seen of the history and character of the peculiar people among whom he resided for over a twelvemonth in his official capacity.

The valley of the Great Salt Lake is situated midway between the States on the western bank of the Mississippi, and the Gold Regions of California. With inhospitable tracts of land on the North and South, the slope of the Rocky Mountains on the East, and immense salt deserts on the West it is isolated from the usual abodes of civilized man, and presents a locality with rare natural advantages for a great social experiment. The name of Deseret which has been applied to this territory by the Mormons is a mystic word taken from the Book of Mormon, signifying the Land of the Honey Bee. In this sequestered and romantic valley, a colony of 4,000 persons was established in 1847, under the conduct of Brigham Young, who claimed to be the Lord's Prophet and Seer to the Latter Day Saints. The land was consecrated by solemn ceremo.

nies to the service of the Church, and a permanent location made on territory, to which none of the wandering tribes of Indians could show a title. In five days a large tract was plowed, planted with potatoes, and the site of a city laid out. During the following year, every month was so mild, that the settlers plowed and sowed in each, but their provisions were reduced to such a degree, that they were compelled to eat the hides of the slaughtered animals, which they collected out of the ditches, or tore from the roofs of houses. Their miserable meal was eked out by the wild roots which they dug side by side with the savage Utahs. The famine was aggravated by an army of locusts which descending from the mountain sides destroyed every green thing, cutting off the tender wheat stalk, while the grain was in the milk, and eluding every attempt to avert their fatal progress. At last, a welcome aid appeared from an unexpected quarter. Flocks of glossy white gulls, with bright red beaks and feet, develike in form and motion, with plumage of downy softness, filled the air with their graceful careerings, and alighting on the smooth and gentle slopes at the base of the mountains, feasted on the insect banquet, which was profusely spread for their entertainment. Since that season, the crops of the Mormons have more than supplied their wants; the fields are in a better state of cultivation: the assiduous gulls continue their annual visit, which at first was supposed miraculous; and the colonists have been able to furnish food to the California emigrants at a less price than at Fort Laramie, four hundred miles nearer the States.

From the original colony on the Salt Lake, four other colonies have branched off. Cities, with populous and rapidly growing suburbs, extend on a line of nearly two hundred miles, and a chain of posts will soon be established for the convenience of emigrants by the seaports of the Pacific. The number of inhabitants in the mountains has been variously estimated: but there are probably now in Utah not less than 30,000, and the number is rapidly increasing by the influx from England.

Wales, and the Continent of Europe. The Mormons profess a complete separation Church and State, but their political character and administration are made subservient to the theocratical or religious element. They call their ava tem of Government a "Tneo-Democracy," professing to stand, in a civil capacity, like the an cient Israelites under Moses. For the rule of those not fully imbued with the spirit of obedidience, as well as for things purely temporal, tribunals of justice are at present necessary; but the less of Heaven are the ultimate authority, and those holding the revelation of the Divine Will are the legitimate Gevernors. The President of the Church is the temporal civil Governor, by virtue of his office as Sear of the Lord. Should on be assigned to them not of their creed, or other than their Chief, he would find himself without oc cupation. While received with the courtesy due to a distinguished personage, in his official capa city, to use the phrase of the people, "he would be let severely alone." The form of Courts might be established to which Gentile sojourners or emigrants could have recourse; but the members of the Latter-Day Church would completely ignore them: their causes must be settled by the Church which is the Court for doctrinal error; other offenses are treated according to the statutes of Deserct, and the "Common Law of the Mountain." Among themselves, all disputes are to be settled by a Church organization, which includes the civil officers from the inferior Justice of the Peace up to the Governor. The Justice is a Bishop of a ward in the city, or precinct of the town or county; the Judges of the Superior Courts are taken from the High Priests, from the quorums of seventies, or from the College of the Apostles: while the Seer is the highest ruler and consulting Judge. A double name is therefore required, by which the same persons execute the functions in their different official capacities, according as things relate to civil or spiritual matters. The entire management is under the Presidency, which consists of three persons, the Sear

mons claim to be the Only True Church of God and his Son, believing that, under the guidance of the Spirit, they will gather to themselves all who are destined to listen to the voice of Truth, when they will absorb all the sects of Christendom. Two hosts will be marshaled against each other; one under the banner of the Pope of Rome, the other around the Flag of all Nations, led by their Seer;

As respects their religious position, the Mor-

and two Counsellors.

the great battle of Gog and Magog will be fought: the earth will become the property of the Saintand the Lord will descend from his heavenly throne to reign over them through a happy millenium. The Mormons believe in God the Eternal Fathers in his Son Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghest-They believe the word of God recorded in the Bible, in the Book of Mormon, and in all other good books. They believe in the literal gathering of Israel, in the restoration of the Fen Fribes, in the resurrection of the body, and in the personal reign of Christ on the earth for a thousand years. The Supreme Hierarchy which is the object of the Mormon worship consists of a Prinity or rather a Duality of Persons. God the Eather is held to be a man perfected, but so far advanced in faith, intelligence, and power, that, in comparison with man, He may be called the Infinite. The Son. Jesus Christ is the offspring of the Father and the Virgin Mary. The Eternal Father came upon earth, sent his herald-angel Gabriel to announce his union with Mary, and the Holy Babe that was born was the tabernacle prepared for the Spirits Son, who now constitutes a God. The Holv Ghost is the concomitant will of both the Father and the Son, differing from both in being merely a Spiritual Soul or existence, without ever having taken a material body.

A priesthood, the Mormons contend, is assential to the being as well as to the perfection of a Church. The priestly order receives tithes of all one possesses on entering the Church; and the members pay a tenth of all income, and devote a tenth part of their time to the temple and other public works. The bishops have charge of the tithe labor and put the proceeds in the public store-houses. The priesthood has many grades of offices and gifts. The first is the Presidency of three persons, corresponding to the Trinity in Heaven, and more particularly to Peter, James, and John, the first Presidents of the Gospel Church. Next in order is the traveling High Apostolic College of Twelve Apastles-then the highpriests, priests, elders, bishops, teachers, and deacons, with the evangelists or missionaries of the three seventies. Each order constitutes a full quorum for the discipline of its members, but appeals lie to higher orders, and the whole church is the final appellate court assembled in General Council. A High Council consisting of twelve members is selected out of the high-priests, and holds a percetual session for the advice of the Presidency; each one being free to give and argue his opinion; but the decision of the President is absolute, and demands implicit obedience. This Council is eye, ear, and hand to the President the members are spies in all matters in the field or the temple, in the social party or the domestic

"Their mode of conducting worship is to assemble at a particular hour, and the senior priest then indicates order by asking a blessing on the congregation and exercises-when a hymn from their own collection is sung, prayer made extempored and another sacred song, followed by a sermon from some one previously appointed to preach; which is usually continued by exhortations and remarks from those who 'feel moved upon to speak.' Then notices of the arrangement of the tithe labor for the ensuing week, and information on all secular matters, interesting to them in a church capacity, is read by the conneil clerk, and the congregation dismissed by a benediction.

"While the congregation is assembling and departing from the house, it is usual for the large and excellent band of music to perform anthems. marches, and waltzes, which drives a way all somber feelings, and prepares the mind for the exciting and often eloquent discourses. As there are a large number of Welsh in the meetings, and many of them not understanding the English language, a version of the principal discourse is sometimes made to them by an interpreter, and a Welsh choir will then exhilarate all present by singing one of their hymns, to one of their charming, wild, romantic airs."

The doctrine and custom of polygamy has been gradually introduced among the Mormons, and may now be regarded as a characteristic feature of their social organization. It was at first announced that the founder, Joseph Smith, and those he thought faithful like the saints of old David, Solomon, and Jacob, should be privileged to have as many wives as they could support, to raise up a holy bousehold for the service of the Lord. The privilege, such as it is, seems now to have become universal, and to claim the sanction of a religious principle. It is taught that the use and foundation of matrimony is to raise up a peculiar, hely people for the Kingdom of Christ on earth and that at the Millennum, the clory of the man will be in proportion to the size of his house. hold of children, wives and servants. None, however, but those eligible to the priesthood have a right to marry at all. The woman that marries out of the priesthood marries for hell. Marriage is to be a pure and holy state : prompted alone by religious motives and a sense of duty; sensual motives being held up as an abomination. It is affirmed that a woman cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven, without a husband to introduce her as belonging to himself. The addition of wives after the first to a man's family is called a "a sealing to him." This constitutes a relation with all the rights and sanctions of matrimony. The ides of an exclusive love is derided. The Seealone has the power of allowing the number of wives to be increased: the suitor must obtain the consent of the parents then of the lady and finally of the Seer. Every unmarried woman has a right to demand a man in marriage on the ground of the privilege of salvation: the President who receives the petition is bound to procure her a husband; he may command any man he deems competent to support her, to add her to the number of his wives; and unless he can show just impediment, if he declines the union, he is punished for contumacy. The Seer has also power to annul the marriage contract, and dissolve the relationship of the parties. In some instances, several wives occupy the same house, but it is more usual to board out the extra ones, who are generally able to pay their way, by sewing and other female employments. The Mormons assert "that this system is the preventive and cure for the awful licentiousness-the moral and physical degradation in the world; and they make it both a religious and a social custom, point of personal honor for a man whose wife daughter, or sister has been led astray, to kill the seducer; and considering this as 'common mountain law.' based on the Mosaic code, a jury will acquit the murderer at all hazards. That the wives find the relation often a lonesome and burdensome one, is certain; though usually the surface of society wears a smiling countenance, and to all who consent from a sense of duty or enthusiasm the voke is rasy. The wife of the prophet Joseph rebelled against it, and declared if he persisted she would desert for another, but the only satisfaction she received was 'that a prophet must obey the Lord.' When such wives rebelthe proceedings are very summary, and public opinion sustains the cause against the woman. A very exemplary lady in the valley is looked

"Another method of increasing the household and adding to the glory of the chiefs is by 'adep-

upon as baving broken her vows for deserting the

'Sealed one' and marrying another, and therefore

is not invited into social parties."

tion.' This consists in taking whole families and adopting them as part and parcel of the family of the chief, and arises out of the humility of the person so proposing to attach himself to the sacred character of some great dignitary of the Church. The man is called, for instance, 'Son of Brigham by adoption,' and lives with him, or near by, and acts for him as a child does for his parent, and receives his subsistence, clothing, and living conjointly with the family."

With the prevalence of polygamy, woman, of course, is placed in a position of relative inferiority. The deference to female excellence, which marks a refined state of society, is stig natised by the Mormons as "Gentile gal antry and fashion." To give the post of honor or of comfort to the lady, in the code of "Latter-Day" etiquette is reckoned an absurdity. If there is but one seat, it belongs of right to the gentleman, who is bound to lead the way, and let the Mormon dame enter the house or room behind him

"In social parties and lively meetings the Mormons are preeminent, and their hospitality would be more readily extended to strangers, had they suitable dwellings to invite them into.

"The adobe or sun-dried brick is now furnishing material, and the one-room log buildings are being

replaced by spacious and commodious houses. "In their social gatherings and evening parties, patronized by the presence of the prophets and apostles, it is not unusual to open the ball by prayer, asking the blessing of God upon their amusements, as well as upon any other engagement-and then will follow the most sprightly dancing, in which all join with hearty good-will, from the highest dignitary to the humblest individual; and this exercise is to become part of the temple wership, to 'praise God in songs and

"These private balls and soirces are frequently extended beyond the time of cock-crowing by the vounger-members, and the remains of the evening repast furnishes the breakfast for the jovial guests.

The cheerful, happy faces-the self-satisfied countenances-the cordial salutation of brother or sister on all occessions of address—the lively strains of music pouring forth from merry hearts in every domicil, as women and children sing their 'songs of Zion,' while plying the domestic tasks, give an impression of a happy society in the vales of Dese-

"The dignity of labor is held sacred by the Mormons, and exemplified in their organization and requirements. A lazy person is either accursed, or likely to be : usefulness is their motto : and those who will not keep themselves, or try their best, are left to starve into industry. This is inculcated in their creed, though the prophet Joseph was excused from physical labor at Kirtland, his attention being sufficiently occu pied with the government. Every one is expected to work and bring in his tithes, and the President sets the example in the valley, by working at his trade of carpenter, on his own mills in the kanyon. It is a well-devised scheme, and the more flourishing the laborers the greater is the income of the priests. This income is expended on public works, the temple, the bridges, and public charity, and support of the families of those on missionary duty.

"The labor for support of eneself and family is taught to be of as divine a character, as public worship and prayer. In practice their views unite them so as to procure all the benefits of social Christianity without running into Communism. The priest and the bishop make it their boast that, like Paul the tentmaker, they earn their bread by the sweat of their brow; and teach by example on the week-day, what they preach on the Sabbath, concerning the virtue of industry. On the pulpit stand they dispense the word of the gospel, and work harder than when they plant, sow or reap in the field, or team for wood in the kanyon, or ply the spade, the trawel, or the hammer. This brings ...!i orders together, and makes them acquainted where no art or concealment of feeling is practiced, and destroys that distinction of pastor and layman by the difference of dress and demeanor, which keeps them strangers to each other's real sentiments. And it gives the priest the advantage of knowing the turns of ought the doubts on doctrines and enlightenment of those who are to be his auditors. and he can adapt his discourse accordingly, and

make an impression." The most offensive feature in the Mormon economy as described in this volume, is doubtless the custom of polygamy. Destroying, as it does, all freedom of affection in woman, degrading her to the rank of a cypher in society, and converting the most sucred relation of life into a state of abject dependence, it must soon become as intolerable to the Mormon community, as it is odious to the civilized world. Many on the frontiers have already deserted the "sealed" relation and married half-breeds and Potawatamies, preferring a life of reciprocal privileges in the cabins of Nebraska to the subjection and ennui of a Mormon seraglio. The young men also are indignant at the myasion of their rights when a daughter rejects their suit in obedience to a mother's ambition which aims at an alliance with a seer or an apostle, in order to obtain a celestial queenship in the world

The theology of the Mormons is evidently a tissue of contradictions and gross absurdities. Connected, however, with the pretension to miraculous gifts, it will no doubt continue to appeal to the elements of superstition and fanaticism, which abound in every transitional age like the present. In a negative point of view, the phenomena of Mormonism are of great significance. They show the decay of traditional faith among the masses. as well as among the educated and reflecting orders of society. As necessary elements in the general chaos, they lead the hopeful and the believing to look forward to the better time, when faith shall be reinstated on the basis of humanity and the law written on the heart shall govern the institutions of men.

CITY ITEMS.

BANGE OF THE THERMOMETER AV A. J. Deletour's, (formerty Lynch & Clerk's) 2514 Wall-st 1852. 6 A. M. Neca 3 P. M 5 P. M. Aug. 20. 67 78 78 74

AMUSEMENTS, AC., THIS DAY AND EVENING Sreadway Theater—Frof. Anderson—The Hunchbark— Castle Garnet—Free's Opera Company Nation — The Four Satera—French Bailet Dencera. Barnum's Museum—White's Seronaders, Danning, &c.

The sultry heat continued in full force pesterday, until after sunset, when a fresh breeze sprang up and made a fine evening. There were slight adications of rain, but none fell up to midnight.

NINETEENTH WARD .- There was a gathering of the friends of Scott and Graham at the Fort, the headquarters of the Fort George Club, in the Nine teenth Ward, on Wednesday evenlog, that would have convinced the most stupid of all who doubt that there is enthusiasm to the Whig ranks, had he been there, that there is earnest enthusiasm in some quarters, at least Many recruits joined the Club, and not a few who had heretof re been Democrats, but are now in favor of the Hero of Fort George, were of the number. The meeting was elequently addressed by Gen. Foedick, of Ky., Lieut. Taylor, who served under Scott in Mexico, and Charles Goldin, Esq., of the Nineteenth Word. Mr. Missing enlivened the meeting with some campaign songs; and, altogether, it was a glorious time. The camp fires are lighted in the Ninetsenth, and will burn brightly till the ides of November, when the old hero,

who never lost a battle, will have marching orders for the Capital and Hall of the Presidents. The meeting adjourned, after giving three times three for Scott and Graham. Regular weekly meetings will be held until

A NEW PROJECT .- The City Temperance Alliance have constructed a large tent for the accommodation of Temperance meetings in those parts of the City where there are no Courches or large balls to be had for such purposes. This Test is well-constructed. of the best materials, made perfectly strong, with clean and comfortable seats for two thousand persons. It will be located, as occasion shall require, in different parts of the City. They propose to pitch it at first in the Sixth Ward, in the square opposite the Old Brewery, a very convenient place for the people of the low er Wards, who have been very greatly neglected by the benevolent. These Wards both need and deserve a great deal of effort in their behalf, yet very little sympathy has been expressed. Why would not this Test be a good piace for the "out-door presching," so bighly commended by the Clergy about a year since! The Alliance, we are informed, need \$200 to complete the payment for the tent, which, we trust, the liberal people of this City will soon supply. We are requested, however, to say, that as many of our merchants have been called upon to give money for the Tent by persons not connected with the Alliance, none are authorized to receive money for this object unless they have credentials algued by the President and Secretary of the Alliance.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD .- We learn that some of the stage drivers along the upper part of this road seriously hinder the cars by purposely driving across the track, or stopping upon it in such a manner as to make it almost impossible to prevent a collision. Yesterday, a driver, with evident malice, ran his stage upon a car so as to stave in one of the panels. We cannot believe that such conduct is sanctioned by stage proprietors, since it tends materially to injure their side of any new railroad controversy. It seems more like wilful ugliness on the part of drivers, and should be punished promptly, on every occurrence, by bringing them before the Mayor, who will see justice done,

The vacht Whisper, Capt. Lovell. which arrived here recently from Boston, on a pleasure tour, salled yesterday, on her return, by the way of New-London. She was accompanied as far as the latter place by the Sandy Hook pilet boat Jabez Williams, Capt. Thomson. The gentlemen belonging to the yacht were highly pleased with all that they have seen and experienced during their short visit, and leave with cordial good feelings for all those with whom they have been associated, both affoat and on shore IMPORTANT ARREST-A GANG OF COUN-

TERFEITERS CAUGHT.-For some time past a gang of Counterfetters have been practising their depredations in the upper Wards, and a large number of tradesmen and others have been swindled out of considerable sums of money by taking from them spurious bank bills. Ser eral complaints have receatly been made to Capt. Dunn of the Twentieth Ward Police, and for some days pas he has been engaged in ferreting out the operators. On Thursday he was informed that a house in Thirtyfith-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, was a rend-zvous for some of them, and taking with him Officer Underhill of the Chief's office, he visited the house and there caught three women, all of whom are charged with passing/counterfelt money at various stores up town. They then proceeded to a house in Tweety-fourth-street, near Seventh-avenue, where they arrested a man and woman, and on searching this house a large number of counterfelt bank bills were found. They comst of \$1\$ bills on the Bank of Lancaster, Pa. \$2 bills on the Commercial Bank at Salem, Mass. and \$3 bills on the Merchants Bank at New-Haven, Conn. The following are the names of some of the individuals and firms upon which this description of counterfelt money has been passed: C. Gallagher, Grocer, No. 297 Tenth-avenue; J. M. Shirley, Dry Goods, corner of Tweety-sighth-street and Ninth-avenue; Mrs. Hutchinson, Dry Goods, No. 303 Eighth-avenue; Mrs. Hutchinson, Dry Goods, No. 303 Eighth-avenue; Mrs. Hutchinson, Orden of Thirty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues; and Messre, Douglas & Sherwood, Dry coods, No. 366 Ninth-avenue, It is highly probable that many others have been swindled in a sindlar way and all such are requested to call at the Jefferson Market Police Court, for the purp see of identifying the abovenamed accused. Two other officers were sent to the house in Twenty-fourth-street to arrest another woman, said to be the leader of the gang. They saw here, but by some means she, aver been the side and occupied. Those fifth-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, was house in Twenty-fourto-arrest to arrest another woman, said to be the leader of the gang. They saw her, but by some means she gave them the slip and escaped. Taose arrested were taken before Justice Stuart and locked up. Some of them have already been identified.

FRAUD UPON THE PRUSSIAN GOVERN-MENT.-Mr. John W. Schmidt, of No. 63 Clinton-place, Consul-General of the Prussian Government for the United States, yesterday appeared before Justice Staart and preferred complaints against Dr. Theod. Pelt. man and Antone Garvacct, of this City, charging them with having ca sed to be engraved a copper plate in imitation of the genuine plates from which the Tressury Notes issued by the Presslan Governo law of Auril 15, 1848, creating a loan of \$5,000,000, Prosstan currency, were struck, and also with having caused to be printed and afterward sent to Prussla a large number of false Treasury Notes struck off from the counter

feit plates.
Mr. Chas. Wise, engraver, delog business at No. 368 Eighth at., was introduced by Mr. Schmidt as a witness, and testined that he engraved the plate by direction of the above mained accused, who, he said, represented to bim that the plate was a design for a soap label; and he further says that after the plate was delivered the accused came to his piace with a number of bills streck from the plate and stamped them, pretending that they were putting upon them their private marks. Mr. John Clements, of No.143 Washington et, also appeared as a witness, and testified that in June last he

as called upon by the accused to print 5,000 impres-tors from the counterfelt place; 1,200 of tasse he struck if about the lat of July, and handed them to the acr the work. Warrants for the arrest of Petiman and Garvacci were placed in the hands of Officer Reed, of the Chief's Office, who yester-day arrested the former. The other will probably be brought in this morning.

We learn that the Albany Republican Artillery purpose visiting this City on the 21d last, under the auspices of the La Fayette Fusilters, Capt. French.

Workmen are laying the Russ pave ment from the South Ferry to Bowling Green. The immense travel of the stages over tout section of their route requires such a firm, enduring, smooth bed of stone blocks as the Russ pavement constitutes.

Two new boats are soon to be placed on the Catharine Ferry. One is named the Lydia and the other Abigoli. Another boat named the Faiton is to be peaced in the service of the Union Ferry Company

A commencement has been made upon the sewer in Nassaust from Ann to Beckman, su-thorized six months since.

FIRE ON SHIPBOARD .- Last night about 914 o'clock, a are broke out in the ship Robert Center. lying at the foot of Wall at, East River. Toe fire was discovered by the private watchman on another vessel, who gave the alarm by ringing the bell on his ship. Tge firemen were soon on the ground, but the hatchways being kept closed to prevent the circulation of freen air being kept closed to prevent the circulation of tress air in the hold, they experienced considerable difficulty in getting water upon the flames.

The decas were finally scuttled and some ten or twelve streams thrown into the hold. Tals, however, did not extinguish the flames and the interior of the ves-

sel and the cargo were nearly destroyed. The immone-quantity of water which was poured into the sup, sunk her alonalde of the pier. The R. G. was loading for San Francisco, and had her cargo, consisting of squar-dry go cs. &c., partly on board. The loss and da nage to the cargo and vassel is roughly estimated at \$.00,000.

FIRES .- On Friday morning at an early Fires.—On Friday morning at an early hour, a fire broke out in the building No. 95 Fourth-av, occupied by Mr. Samed Vest, as a glass-staining manufactury. The flames were extinguished by the Seventeene Ward Porter without the sid of the Fire Department. Hook and Ladder Company No. 12 were so the ground, but their services were not required. No slaven was given Damage about \$100. The fire originated from sturnace in the basement used for heading glass.

About 7½ o'clock on Friday morning, a fire broke out in the upper part of house No. 81 Avenue C, occupied by Mrs. Porter as a bracking house. The flames were extinguished by the occupants of the premiers, assisted by the Police, before much damage occurred.

On Thursday evening about 10 o'clock. On Thursday evening about 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered under the enves of Mr. A. V. Berbeite's rope walk, in Fitty-fifthen, near Broadway.—
The fire but just been kindled and was easily extinguished by the crizens won first discovered it. About 114 o'clock Officers Cook and Leggelf discovered the same building on fire in another piace. With the assistance of Officer Hepday and a citizen, they pulled of some boards, and soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

DEATHS BY DROWNING .- The Coroner

DEATHS BY DROWNING.—The Coroner held an inquest pesterday uses the budy of an unknown man, about 11 years of see, found drowned at pier No. 26 North River. The deceased was about five feet 5 toches to hight and had brown hair. He was deceased in a white musile shift striped summer cost, while parts, extens socks and fine shees. Verdict, Death by Dr. wning under circumstances unknown to the Jury.

An inquest was held upon the body of an unknown man found drowned in the North River, at the foot of Morton at. The deceased had brown his and sarcy whiskers. He was dressed in a white malin shirt, white cotton flamed do, pisid slik cravat, brown cloth frock cost, drab pants, woolen socks and course sinces. After the bedy had been made fast to the pier near which it was found, a man was seen to approach it and rifle the pockets of some money and other property which were known to be in the m, and then run of The Jury rendered a verdict of Death by Drowning under circumstances to them unknown.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO INTEMPERANCE. ANOTHER VICTIM TO INTEMPERANCE.

—A man named Francis Hopkins was found in Cathatineat, in a very f-chie condition, and taken to the
Fourth Ward Polles Station, where he was stiended by
a physician, but died in the course of the night. The
Corposer was yesterday called to hold an inquest upon
the body, when it became apparent that death was
caused by competion of the lungs, arising from an habitual use of intoxicating liquor, and a verdict to that
effect was readered by the Jury. The decessed spent
most of his time about Catharine Market, working on
cyster boats, &c. He leaves a wife and three children,
residing at No. 616th Fourth at.

CASUALTIES. - James White, a boy, was run over by a coal cart in Flushing-av., on Wednesday, and bad his leg broken; and on Thursday a laborer, named Patrick Burke, was thrown from a cart in the Fith av and dangerously injured. He was conveyed to the Heautal

A false alarm of fire was raised in the Second District on Thursday ni, ht, which was again made the occasion by a few disorderiles to make a disturbance. One man named Ward, was taken into custody and fined \$10 for assaulting another, named

SERIOUS FALL -A carman named Patrick Quinn yesterday fell from bis cart while in Cham-bers at, and was taken to the New-York Hospital, with one of his legs fractured.

BOLD ROBBERY .- Yesterday, about 10 s'clock, some bold rescal took from the hall of Root's Daguerrean Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, a picture of the very largest size—what is called a double whole-size plate. The portrait was that of George F. Alexander. par-keeper at the Astor House. About a week since. valuable locket was stolen from Mr. Root's show room. Since he has been here he has been thus plundered of more than \$150 of property by burglars and hall thieves.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—A fellow named William Riddle was yesterday arrested by Officer Ackerman, of the Sixteenth Ward, charged with a violent assault upon the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Mangin, residing in Sixteenth st. rear Tenthav. It is alloged that for some cause Riddle was beating a little son of Mrs. Mangin's, when she laterfered to rescue the child, and was herself attacked by Riddle, who knocked her down by a blow upon the head with a stone, seized her by the throat and cheked her, and finally kicked her violently several times in the abdomen, she at the time being in a delicate situation. She was removed to her resideace, where Dr Hardenbrook rendered every service to alleviate her sufferings. In consequence of the delicate state of her health, it is feared that the injuries may prove fatal. The assaulant was taken before Justice Stuart, and held to await the result of the injuries in-flicted. OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT .- A fellow named

BURGLARY .- The house of R. Craig-BURGLARY.—The house of R. Craighead, No. 78 East Twenty seventh-st, has been entered by burglers during the last fortnight, and completely ransached from the top to the bottom. Many valuable dresses and other articles of female apparel were carried off; and even the library did not secape, as a copy of Koight's Shakepere, bound in Turkey morocco, and the Shakepere Concordant, were also stolen. The house had been shut up for the summer, the family being in the country, but it was well secured with botts and bars. The burglars effected their entrance in the rear by prying off the hinges of the shutters to the back basement, having previously attempted to force the door without success. Fortunately the plate and other valuables had been removed to a safe place before the family left. The value of the property stolen is about \$300.

Suspicion of GRAND LARCENY .- A lad SUSPICION OF GRAND LARCENY.—A lad named John Gilmore was yesterday arrested by Officer Glessen of the Sixth Ward, charged with having, on Tuesday last, stolen a gold watch and chain valued at \$160 from the pocket of Mr. David Korney, residing at No. 34412 Bowery. It appears that Mr. K. had taken a seat on the corner of Chambers and Centrest, to wait for the Harlem care, and while there fell asleep. On awaking he saw a lad near him, who immediately ran away. Mr. K. at once missed his watch and started in pursuit, bit was unable to catch the boy. He now swans that he believes the boy Gilmore to be the person who stole his watch. His personal appearance and welce hed him to that conclusion. Justice Bogart committed the accused to a wait examination.

CHARGE OF ARSON .- Four boys were yesterdey arrested by Officers Leggett and Cook, of the Nineteenth Ward, and Hobday, of the Twentisth, charged with having set on fire the rope-walk of Mr. Abm V. Barbarie, in Eighth av between Firty-third and Fitty-fourth-sts, which was twice in Humas on Thurs-Fifty fourth-sts, which was twice in ilsanes on Thurs-day night. One of them is a small lad and was heard to say, abortly before the building was fired, that he would like to see it burn down. The others were seen running from the walk at the time the fire broke out. They were locked up by Justice Stuart.

ROBBING A VESSEL .- A black, named Abraham Branco, hailing from Catekill, was yesterday arrested by Captain Martin, of the Fifth Ward Police, charged with having stolen a hawser, valued at \$30 and a silver watch worth \$6, from the schooner James Keeler, lying at the loot of Harrison et., Jacob Hatlen beck, master. One of the hands on board the weast states that he saw the accused cut the hawser and let the end of it fall into the water. He was committed by Justice Bogars for trial.

STEALING FROM A LANDLORD day night of last week, a young man of genteel appearance, named Henry Gray, applied at the lodging house of Joshua Wheater, Ne. 113 Greenwich-st, for accommodations for the night. He was shown to a room, but, mediations for the night of clock on the following. STEALING FROM A LANDLORD .- On Frimodators for the hight. He was shown to a room, but, as is now asserted, arose at Jo'clock on the following morning and west to the room of the landlord, where he is charged with having atoles \$150 in money, with which he made off On last Thursday night, Officer McCabe, of the First Ward, arrested Gray, who was taken before Justice Bogart and looked up to await expension.

A COSTLY SLEEP .- The jewelry establishment of Mr. S. Keeling, No. 122 Sixth-av., was cattered yesterday afternoon by some daring thief, who, while Mr. K. was taking a nap in his chair, robbed the show-case of six gold watches, valued at about \$500, with which he escaped. No arrest.

MARINE COURT-Before Judge Cowles. MARINE COURT—Belove Judge Cowles.

John Seulch and others agt. John B. Dowls.—Regime
Co. No. 13 gave a ball in February last at the Apolic
Region. Mr. D. was chairman of the committee of managers, and, as such, issued and received the money for
the tickets. It is said that twenty-eight tickets remain to
be accounted for, and the present suit is to recover \$95;
the amount. It is said Mr. D. acknowledged to having
received the meney, and promised several of the meanbers to account for and pay it, but subsequently declined
to do so.

here to account for and pay it, but subsequently declined to do so.

Motion was made to dismiss the complaint, it being contended by defense that the parties being associated as a company, an action at law brought by other members of the campany systest one or more of their body, cannot be maintained—the remedy. If any, being its equity—and the case of Parker agt Ellis, 2d Sandford's Supreme Reports, was quied—also that even it a promite to pay were proved, the action at law cannot lis, as the rule that one partner can of such its copartner is as action of law in relation to copartnership accounts, applies in regard to this point.

On behalf of the plaintiff, it was replied that the law does not apply to this case, as the detendant is not now a partner. Decision reserved.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

DEAD BODY FOUND IN AN OPEN LOT.—Yesterday morning Officer Rogers of the Fourth Police, found the body of a man lying at the edge of a pool of stegnant water in an open lot near the City Park, face downward, and partially immersed, and his clothes covered with mud as if he had drawn himself along the ground. It was at first supposed that the man had been murdered; but, as no marks sufficient to produce death were discoverable about his body, the conclusion was soon arrived at that such could not have been the case. It was subsequently ascertained that the unfertunate man's name was John Augour, a German, abour 50 years of age, whose family reside at the cortes of Myrtle and Cariton ava. It appears that for some months past he had been ishoring under dieseas, and the previous evening he got out of bed and wandered from the house, as is supposed, in a state of delirium. Diligent search was made by the family, but no trace of him could be found until yeaterday morning, when his body was discovered as above stated. DEAD BODY FOUND IN AN OPEN LOT .-

ARREST ON THE CHARGE OF ARSON. -A and named Paul Rules, was yesterday brought before Justice King. In the cusedy of Constale O' tourks, and committed on the charge of having on the 19th of July iss, set fire to a stable attached to its cleating milk farmed Cotumbs, corner of Columbia and Belicets. The boy is not more than 13 or 14 years of aga, and when questioned on the subject confensed that he throw